

## BATTLE FOCUSED TRAINING

### FM 25-101

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Q. What FM covers Battle Focused Training?

A. FM 25-101.

Q. Explain the relationship between FMs 25-100 and 25-101.

A. FM 25-100, "Training the Force", establishes the new Army training doctrine. FM 25-101, "Battle Focused Training", is the implementation manual for applying this doctrine. It is designed to assist leaders in the development and execution of training programs.

Q. The specific emphasis of commanders with respect to training is to train \_\_\_\_\_ level(s) down and evaluate \_\_\_\_\_ level(s) down.

A. 1;2 (i.e., Company commanders train platoon leaders with their platoons and evaluate section, squad, team, and crew leaders with their units).

Q. The commander assigns primary responsibility to officers for \_\_\_\_\_ training and to noncommissioned officers for \_\_\_\_\_ training.

A. Collective; soldier (individual).

Q. Guidance on wartime missions and priorities flows \_\_\_\_\_; soldier, leader, and collective training needs flow \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Down; up.

Q. What are the three primary forums for the exchange of training information among leaders?

A. Training meetings, briefings, and After Action Reviews (AARs).

Q. The greatest combat power results when leaders synchronize combat, combat support, and combat service support systems to complement and reinforce one another. What concept refers to CS and CSS units task-organized to support a particular maneuver or combined arms unit?

A. The "slice" concept.

Q. Once soldiers and units have trained to standard, they maintain proficiency through what form of training?

A. Sustainment training.

Q. What is "opportunity training"?

A. Training conducted by section, squad, team, or crew-level leaders which is preselected, planned, and rehearsed, but not executed until unexpected training time becomes available (i.e., awaiting transportation, completing scheduled training early).

Q. What is meant by "multiechelon" training?

A. The simultaneous training of more than one echelon on different tasks.

Q. Why is it so important to "Train to Maintain"?

A. Because training cannot happen if essential equipment and systems are nonmission capable (NMC).

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Q. All maintenance must be on the unit training schedule and should focus on the total unit, to include what three things?

A.

- (1) The soldier, and his uniforms.
- (2) The soldier's equipment (TA-50, weapons, protective mask, etc).
- (3) Major end items (tracked and wheeled vehicles, helicopters, shop vans).

Q. "TA-50" is a common term that refers to a soldiers equipment issue. Where does this term originate?

A. It is short for "Common Table of Allowances (CTA) 50."

Q. What is meant by "leader development"?

A. The process the Army uses to develop competent, confident leaders.

Q. There are seven stages in the leader development process. What are they?

A.

- Assessment
- Feedback
- Additional training and reinforcement
- Education
- Training
- Experience
- Selection for advancement

Q. Leader development programs must address officers, warrant officers, and NCOs. It should be published throughout the unit and should include what three phases?

A.

- Reception and integration phase.
- Basic skills development phase.
- Advanced development and sustainment phase.

Q. Training management involves planning, execution, and assessment. It is a continuous process that centers on \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Feedback.

Q. Who is the approving authority for a unit METL?

A. The next higher wartime commander.

Q. What is the lowest level unit that prepares a METL?

A. Company.

Q. What is a "Battle Staff"?

A. It consists of the organic battalion primary and special staff, plus task-organized slice (CS and CSS) unit leaders.

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Q. What are “battle tasks”?

A. A task which must be accomplished by a subordinate organization if the next higher headquarters is to accomplish a mission essential task. Battle tasks are selected by the senior commander from the subordinate organization's METL.

Q. What is the lowest level that has battle tasks?

A. Battalion.

Q. What does “TADSS” stand for?

A. Training aids, devices, simulators and simulations.

Q. A Training Objective consists of the tasks, conditions, and standards for a particular training event. The “conditions” statement of a training objective should include what information?

A. One or more of the following:

- Status and capability of threat forces.
- Equipment, material, tools, or other resources allocated for use in performing the task.
- References, checklists, and other memory aids for use during actual task performance.
- Physical or environmental conditions (darkness, dense tropical forest, cold weather, NBC conditions, etc).

Q. What should be the starting point of any training-planning process?

A. Assessment (in-depth assessment determines a strategy to improve training proficiency on specific weaknesses and plan sustainment training on demonstrated strengths; it links the evaluation of training executed to the planning of upcoming training).

Q. What is meant by “training strategy”?

A. A concept used to attain desired levels of training proficiency on mission essential tasks.

Q. Time management systems are designed to protect training time for subordinate units. Various types of time management systems are used throughout the Army. Some systems consist of three cycles: units involved in training, units on alert status (mission), and units providing support. This is known as what system? Name another time management system in use.

A. The green-amber-red time management system; a two-cycle system: prime time training, and support. This latter time management system is better suited for the majority of CS and CSS units.

Q. How would the following events be rated on the green-amber-red time management system?

A.

- Post support: red.

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- Gunnery: green.
- FTX - green.
- Holiday half-day work schedule: red.
- Weapons qualification: amber.
- CALFEX: green.
- NTC: green.

Q. What is a “battle roster”?

A. A listing of individuals, crews, or elements that reflects capabilities, proficiencies of critical tasks, and other information concerning warfighting abilities.

Q. What is meant by “risk assessment”?

A. It is the thought process of making operations safer without compromising the mission.

Q. Training meetings are *non-negotiable* at battalion and company level. **They will be held.** What should be the primary focus of training meetings at battalion level?

A. Training management issues for the next six weeks.

Q. Who should participate in a company-level training meeting?

A.

- Company commander
- 1SG
- XO
- Platoon leaders and platoon sergeants
- Supply sergeant
- NBC NCO or specialist
- Motor sergeant (as applicable)
- Slice team leaders (as applicable)
- Other key leaders designated by the commander

Q. Once the battalion commander approves and the company commander signs the training schedule, it is locked in and constitutes an official order. It can only be changed by whom?

A. The approving authority.

Q. What are “precombat” checks?

A. Detailed final checks that all units conduct before and during execution of training and combat operations.

Q. Trainers primarily use what three methods to present training to soldiers?

A.

- Lecture
- Conference
- Demonstration

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Q. Which of the above methods is the least preferred?

A. Lecture.

Q. Which of the above methods is the preferred method?

A. Demonstration.

Q. There are three stages of training. Each stage can occur separately or in combination. What are they?

A.

(1) Initial training - little or no familiarity with a given task.

(2) Refresher training - requires training on certain subtasks.

(3) Sustainment training - meets the training objective, but will lose proficiency without practice.

Q. What is a “battle drill”?

A. A collective action rapidly executed without applying a deliberate decision-making process.

Q. What are the characteristics of a battle drill?

A.

- They require minimal leader orders to accomplish and are standard throughout the Army.
- Sequential actions are vital to success in combat or critical to preserving life.
- They apply to platoon or smaller units.
- They are trained responses to enemy actions or leaders' orders.
- They represent mental steps followed for offensive and defensive actions in training and combat.

Q. Where can a listing of Battle Drills be found?

A. In the appropriate ARTEP “-DRILL” manual (i.e., ARTEP 5-145-DRILL for Engineer Battle Drills and Crew Drills; ARTEP 7-8-DRILL for Infantry Rifle Platoon and Squad Battle Drills; etc).

Q. What are “crew drills”?

A. Similar to battle drills only it involves a collective action that the crew of a weapon or piece of equipment must perform to use the weapon or equipment.

Q. Appendix B of FM 25-101 addresses the use of a “Leader Book”. What information should be contained in a leader book?

A. Information addressing administrative data, common tasks, skill qualification assessment, and specific collective tasks which support the unit's METL. Also, personal information that affects soldiers' training performance and other information that leaders need to know to provide training which meets the soldiers' personal needs. The information recorded should be tailored to meet specific needs.

Q. What should a Leader Book look like?

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A. It can be in any format the leader chooses. A small, pocket-sized memo book or a full-sized multipage notebook can be used. The bottom line is that leaders should have a way of recording information.

Q. How should leaders track the training status of their soldiers?

A. Leaders should list in the leader's book the common tasks found in the Soldier's Manual of Common Tasks that support the unit METL. Track soldiers' proficiency on these tasks.

Also, leaders should record MOS-specific tasks which support the METL (or use job books) and annotate evaluation results.

NOTE: As a minimum, the leader book should contain the collective tasks and drills required to support the METL.

Q. The combat training center (CTC) program provides the most realistic environment available for corps and subordinate units during peacetime. What are the four centers of the CTC?

A.

- Combat Maneuver Training Center (CMTC).
- National Training Center (NTC).
- Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC).
- Battle Command Training Program (BCTP).

Q. What are the two types of AARs?

A. Formal and informal.